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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1970

Established 1887

Seoul Cool to Agnew in Arrival Applause Aid Pledge

James M. Naughton
UL, Aug. 24 (NYT).—South Korea gave Vice-President Spiro Agnew a proper but reserved reception as he arrived here today on a mission to strengthen their alliance in the United States.

Vice-President, standing in driving rain in Seoul's City Square, pledged that the administration will provide to modernize the Republic of Korea's 600,000-man military.

But he did not say how or how soon.

expected, Mr. Agnew also

said that a wing of F-4 Phantom fighters soon will be

here from Japan to help

the blow of the withdrawal

of the 64,000 U.S. troops

left in South Korea.

A United States has always

by us in difficult times,"

Mr. Chung Il Kwon said in

closing remarks.

Few Applause



FLEEING THE FIGHTING—Cambodian men, many of them of military age, swarm onto the buses leaving Kirirom, a town Communist and Cambodian government forces have been fighting over since early last month.

Intention Reported Earlier

U.S. Will Provide \$40 Million In Military Aid to Cambodia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The United States formally announced today that it will provide the government of Cambodia up to \$40 million in military assistance including small arms, ammunition, communications equipment, spare parts and training.

The announcement came after Vice-President Agnew said on his way to Asia that the United States is "going to do everything we can" to help the Lon Nol government in Cambodia because it is related

to the security of U.S. troops in South Vietnam.

The provision of military assistance to Cambodia was the result of a determination by President Nixon. The decision was conveyed in advance to Congress in a series of briefings of key committee members in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

State Department press officer Robert McCloskey said that in general the congressional reaction was favorable but he would not say there was no criticism.

South Koreans, troubled by reduction of America's armed forces in Korea and disturbed by S. Senate vote last week to payment of a special subsidy to Korean troops stationed in Vietnam, apparently remain doubtful about the next step to take in Vietnam.

Hours before Mr. Agnew's trip planes touched down at the airport, Defense Minister Nam Kiuk told a joint meeting of the National Assembly's defense and Foreign Affairs Committees that a cut in U.S. funding for 50,000-man Korean force in Vietnam would be tantamount to asking that it be withdrawn.

All American sources said Vice-President was prepared to assure President Chung Il Kwon in private talks tomorrow that the Senate vote is not likely to be written into law.

Therefore, both American and Korean observers said that Mr. Jung's implied was a serious one. The Koreans realize some \$150 million a year in support for their economy through defense acts and military assistance to the troop commitment in Vietnam.

The expressions of concern Korean officials served to rate the troubled relationship between the U.S. and its ally.

Now Is Not The Time—Koreans contend now is the time to cut the size of American military forces here than speak with concern it the threat of a North Korean combat offensive in the South. They want assurance that troop reductions will be accompanied by guarantees of U.S. to modernize the South Korean forces and have set a target of \$2 billion on the procurement—small arms, artillery, and naval equipment—they need.

United States, according to an accompanying Mr. Agnew, plans to upgrade the Korean defense (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

No Details Given

Mr. Ahlers refused to give details of the projected truck plant which, according to informed sources, is to be built at Nabereshnye Tschelny on the Kama River, a Volga tributary, at a cost of 4 billion West German marks (\$1.08 billion).

According to reports, Bonn has been asked by Moscow to foot half of the cost through a billion marks (\$70 million) in federal-guaranteed credits and an equal amount in credits and other assistance by Daimler-Benz and other West German companies taking part in the project.

The reports said the truck plant that Daimler-Benz would build together with Italian, Dutch and French companies is to have an annual capacity of 150,000 heavy trucks of the 10-ton to 20-ton class. At present, Soviet industry turns out 100,000 trucks per year.

Finance Minister Alex Moeller termed reports of Bonn's high-handed share in the project as "premature." However, it is an open secret here that the West German government, two weeks after Chancellor Willy Brandt's trip to Moscow for the signing of the Soviet-West German renunciation of force treaty, is no longer averse to meeting at least some of Moscow's wishes in the field of industrial and economic cooperation.

Evasive Stance

Reliable sources said today that the Bonn government's evasive stance in the last few weeks had been caused by apprehension that Washington might take offense at the plans for a project that Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Co. sought to carry out for the Russians earlier this year. According to reports, Mr. Ford withdrew his offer to build the truck plant because of pressure from the Pentagon.

Police announcement said lives were deployed in hotel rooms throughout the building on the time the cache was seized and the time that the men showed up, several hours.

There was no indication what the men were intended for, or they were destined.

Hilton Hotel is situated on Lane in London's West End, near Mayfair district. During operation the police asked ten not to release the story the detectives had had a

case to wait for the suspects to

The West Germans are also said

28,000 Idle In British Auto Plants Leyland, Chrysler Most Affected

By Paul Hofmann

LONDON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Shutdowns in Britain's long-troubled automotive industry spread today with at least 28,000 workers laid off or staying away from their jobs.

The sprawling British Leyland group of companies and Chrysler's British subsidiary were worst hit. Several other car, truck and tractor makers in the Midlands and in other parts of the country were also affected.

The snowballing disruption in the industry, which employs 470,000 men, was viewed by experts here as a portent of labor struggles in other manufacturing and service sectors where workers' militancy was said to be growing.

The present labor tensions were believed to have been discussed when the "inner cabinet"—the general purpose committee of the Trades Union Congress met today.

Recommendations

The committee formulated recommendations to the broader governing bodies of the 9-million-member trade union movement, the general council and the annual congress.

The annual congress, to be held in Brighton next month, will give a formal reply to the Conservative government's recent appeal for restraint in wage raises.

Labor militants are pressing the trade union movement to organize, endorse, strike action to enforce workers' demands for substantially higher pay in defiance of the government plan for moderation.

Most of the walkouts that crippled the automotive industry today lacked official sanction by trade unions. However, labor officials were reported to have in many cases shown their sympathy with the "unofficial" work stoppage.

Wildest and "unofficial" strikes have plagued the industry for years. An irrational wage structure with piecework scales in some plants, inefficient grievance machinery and union rivalry are frequently cited as reasons for the pronounced militancy of British auto workers.

Lack of Parts

A major source of the difficulties is a two-week-old "unofficial" strike of 5,000 men at a key factory, GKN, Sankey, in Wellington, Shropshire. This component plant supplies most of the British vehicle industry with wheels and other West-European companies.

Mr. Ahlers said that final Soviet-West German agreement on the project still required "several clarifications" by Moscow and that the size of the plant the Soviets desired had prompted thoughts about formation of a European consortium to build it.

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The spokesman said, "The possibility was raised by Soviet officials in Paris last February, and we are still having discussions with the Soviet authorities on it."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Bishop Walsh to See Pope He Never Heard Of

Peking Withheld News of Pontiff

ROME, Aug. 24 (UPI).—American Bishop James H. Walsh kept a date today with Pope Paul VI after 12 years as a prisoner of Communist China.

Bishop Walsh, 70, who earlier described himself as a "Rip Van Winkle," was put across the Hong Kong border July 10 after being prematurely released from a 20-year sentence for alleged espionage.

After a period of convalescence in a Hong Kong hospital, the Maryknoll Order bishop came to Rome today for an audience tomorrow morning with Pope Paul—a name he had never heard before his return to liberty.

He was imprisoned in the month in which Pope Pius XII died and never was told of such church events as the death of Pope John XXIII and the Vatican Ecumenical Council.

42 Years in China

Bishop Walsh was born in Cumberland, Md., but has spent 42 years as a missionary in China. His first thoughts on reaching Rome were for the Chinese, according to Gregory Cardinal Agagianian, who went aboard the plane to meet the bishop.

Cardinal Agagianian said Bishop Walsh was glad to be in Rome but said to be exiled from China because he still conserves "a great love for the Chinese people."

Cardinal Agagianian, head of the Vatican missionary department, was accompanied by Undersecretary of State Giovanni Benelli.

Bishop Walsh was helped down the airliner steps by airline employees and attended by Sister

Maryknoll sources said the bishop

and chief surgeon at the hospital

where Bishop Walsh recuperated

Despite his physical weakness,

unaffected by his imprisonment in

Shanghai.

Middle East Peace Talks Open in New York Today

Jarring Says UN Envoys Will Initiate Negotiations

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (NYT).—Gunnar V. Jarring announced today that he would open Middle East peace talks here tomorrow with the permanent representatives of Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

Secretary-General U Thant's special representative to the Middle East said he would begin by meeting each of the three ambassadors separately in his 38th-floor office here. He would not say whether there might be later joint meetings. He said he hoped that as progress was made the talks might progress to the level of foreign ministers, but that he had no fixed ideas on procedure and "there are no textbooks."

Making a rare public statement after more than two-and-a-half years of preliminary maneuvering and diplomatic pressures, Mr. Jarring refused repeatedly to answer any questions on his plans for future action.

"Procedure is something that is coming," he said. "It is impossible to say anything today."

Mr. Jarring made the long-awaited announcement before about 200 press, radio and television correspondents.

Just and Lasting

His brief statement began with the announcement that the three parties had appointed representatives "for the discussions to be held under my auspices for the purpose of reaching agreement on the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

He said: "These discussions will begin on 26 August 1970 at New York."

In answer to a question, Mr. Jarring said later that the first meetings would be at UN headquarters, but he gave no time.

A spokesman said later, when asked if in accordance with Mr. Jarring's policy of discretion in diplomacy, "We know they will meet tomorrow and that is all that will be announced."

Mr. Jarring's formal statement said also: "It continues to be my hope that at a later stage the discussions can be held at the foreign minister level."

Both sides agreed under the truce to cease the buildup of their military units in an area 30 miles wide on each side of the 102-mile-long waterway.

"I don't know exactly where they [the violations] are, but I've been told by our military people that in the last several days and I think we are going to bring the whole thing out," he said.

Both sides agreed under the truce to cease the buildup of their military units in an area 30 miles wide on each side of the 102-mile-long waterway.

"They have been working on them in the last several days and I think we are going to bring the whole thing out," he said.

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According to Bonn Aide

Soviet Seen Making New Bid On Berlin at Big-Four Talks

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Alexei N. Kosygin in Moscow and the Soviet Union is prepared to make a new proposal on the Berlin issue, according to word brought to Washington last week by Egon Bahr, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's right-hand man, who did the spadework for the recent Bonn-Moscow pact.

The expectation is that when the Big Four (the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain) resume their Berlin talks next month, the Russians will seek an agreement, since Mr. Brandt has said that only after such an agreement will he ask the Bundestag to ratify the treaty with Moscow.

Thus the new Communist movement in Europe will reach a crucial point. Berlin, isolated geographically 110 miles on the far side of the Iron Curtain and split in half by the Berlin wall, has been the flashpoint of East-West conflict since the onset of the cold war.

The task of reaching a four-power agreement, however, is monumental. The Soviet Union and the three Western powers have diametrically opposite views about the city's status. While the West is prepared to trim its terms a bit, only a major Soviet switch seems likely to produce agreement.

Open Way for Detente

Only an agreement can bring the Bonn-Moscow pact into being and open the way for the European security conference that Moscow and its Warsaw Pact allies once again last week called for. They want it "in the nearest future."

Mr. Brandt has said he discussed Berlin while talking to Soviet Communist party boss Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier

Narcotics Suspect Identified as Priest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The U.S. Customs Bureau reported today that a man identified as a Roman Catholic priest was arrested at Dulles International Airport here with drugs worth more than \$14,000 taped to his body. The bureau listed him as the Rev. Joseph Albert Amormino, of Burlingame, Calif.

Customs Commissioner Myles J. Ambrose said the suspect was searched by inspectors at Dulles after his arrival on an Air France flight from Paris, via Philadelphia, last evening. Mr. Ambrose said the inspectors found 9.5 pounds of hashish taped to his body—on his chest, thighs and calves. He was wearing religious garb.

Reaction Mixed In Israel on Fulbright Idea

JERUSALEM, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Leaders of Israeli opinion have greeted the weekend proposal of Sen. J. William Fulbright with an almost universal rejection on its call for an internationally imposed Middle East peace but profound interest in an American security treaty.

The proposal was not discussed in the weekly cabinet meeting yesterday and not given sensational play in the press. Nevertheless, highly placed figures in the government and the Foreign Office considered Sen. Fulbright's initiative significant and took it very seriously. There will be no official government reaction because the proposal comes from an individual senator of the opposition party, rather than from the American government.

The common denominator of the opposition was that the plan ran counter to a most fundamental Israeli tenet, that the only peace that will be secure is one reached by direct agreement with the Arab states.

Cairo Praises Fulbright

CAIRO, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Al Ahram, the authoritative Cairo newspaper, today praised Sen. Fulbright as "one of the few American statesmen . . . who are genuinely working for peace."

"The voice of a man like Fulbright is the expression of a minority that is important despite its limited influence amid the hubbub of imperialist and Zionist forces inside the American administration," the paper said.

Infini.
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Ho-Ho-Ho . . .

School Is Out

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 24 (AP).—An outbreak of mass hysteria which reduced the entire population of a girls' school at Kashasha, central Tanzania, to laughter or tears has led to closing of the school for ten days.

Authorities decided to close the school after paying a visit and finding the school in chaos with fresh outbreaks of laughter being triggered every time the chorus seemed about to start.

Such outbreaks are not uncommon, particularly in areas near Tanzania's lakes and frequently affect several schools at a time.

Egypt, Jordan Said to Reject Curbs on Arab Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

papers in Beirut and Amman have been claiming that one purpose of King Hussein's talks with President Nasser was to enlist his support for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops

Egypt Charges Israel Break

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Nasser and Jordan's King Hussein in which the two leaders yesterday agreed that "the Palestinian resistance movement should be safeguarded by every available means regardless of the failure of some Palestinian groups to understand the calculations of international politics."

Political observers said that statement, distributed by Al Ahram, was meant to reassure guerrillas their fears of a crackdown by Jordan against their movement were groundless.

Mr. Arafat and Mr. Heikal discussed this point in depth, officials said.

Relations between Cairo and the guerrillas have been strained since Egypt accepted America's Middle East peace proposals and 90-day cease-fire with Israel.

The Palestinians, whose aim is the liquidation of Israel and creation of a state of Palestine, rejected both. They expressed fears of a sellout of their cause by Arab governments and of a showdown in Jordan, where their main strength was massed.

Officials said Mr. Heikal today expanded on the Nasser-Hussein statement in assuring Mr. Arafat this was untrue.

Reaction Mixed In Israel on Fulbright Idea

JERUSALEM, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Sharaf, because the permanent representative, Mohammed H. el-Farra is present in Jordan.

According to some Arab sources here, Mr. el-Farra's absence is deliberate, because he was born in Khan Yunis, a Palestinian town that is near Gaza and now under Israeli rule. He would therefore be in an especially delicate position in negotiations directly involving Israel. His own mission would not discuss this topic.

Mr. Jarring noted that Israel had already named its foreign minister, Abba Eban, as chief delegate, but mentioned that M. Tekoh was acting as alternate, and that if the other foreign ministers come here for the General Assembly which opens Sept. 15, "of course, I would be seeing all of them."

Asked whether he thought it would be necessary to extend the cease-fire beyond its original guarantee of 90 days, Mr. Jarring said extension would make him happy, but "I would be even more happy if we had found the solution before the end of the cease-fire."

He refused to make any kind of estimate of the time needed for a peace settlement.

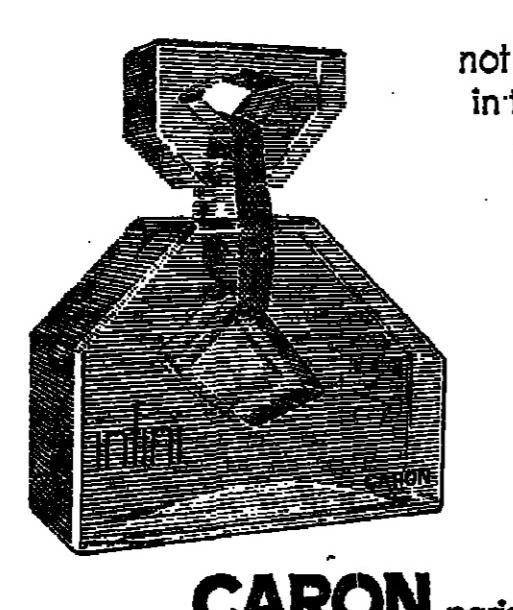
Egypt: Cautious Hope

CAIRO, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Egypt expressed cautious hope for the outcome of peace contacts with Israel through Mr. Jarring but said the main requirement remained Israel's acceptance of a total withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

Commenting on the announcement of the opening of contacts tomorrow, government spokesman Ahmed Anis told reporters that without this Israeli commitment prospects of long-term progress of the talks were doubtful.

"The fact that Israel did eventually appoint its delegates to Mr. Jarring's talks has enabled his mission to get off the ground," he said.

not on sale
in the U.S.
until fall



Israel Says Egypt Still Builds Sites

Mrs. Meir Hints Cairo Mutilates Prisoners

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The Egyptians, with Soviet backing, were still constructing missile sites inside the Suez Canal standstill zone in violations of the cease-fire, an Israeli military source said today.

The source said this was the basis for the fifth complaint Israel made to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization headquarters in Jerusalem. The complaint was made last night.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that a copy of the complaint had also been forwarded to the U.S. government.

The spokesman said he could not, at the moment, confirm reports which appeared in the afternoon newspaper Maariv today that the United States had confirmed Israel's complaints about cease-fire violations.

Maariv, in a Washington report, said the United States had confirmed from its own aerial surveillance the Egyptians had broken the cease-fire.

The same newspapers had also asserted that King Hussein was getting ready to crack down on the guerrillas, and also to pave the way for a political settlement.

King Hussein flew home yesterday and his prime minister, Abdel Monem el-Rifai, described the talks with Mr. Nasser as "comprehensive, detailed and conducted in an atmosphere of complete frankness."

Mr. Rifai said the talks covered "all aspects of the situation, whether those connected with confronting Israel in the international, political and military fields or those dealing with the coordination of joint efforts in confronting the Israeli aggression and serving joint interests."

The dispute between Egypt and Iraq flared in the open again yesterday when Egypt told Iraq it held it fully responsible for any harm that might befall Egyptian nationals there.

The warning followed reports that Iraqi authorities prevented 200 Egyptians from leaving for Kuwait and left them in a desert area where food and shelter were scarce.

Talks Today On Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

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Palestinians Get Guerrilla Threat

(AMMAN, Jordan, Aug. 24 (AP))

Palestinian guerrillas said today they will form a revolutionary court to try any Palestinian who takes part in the forthcoming Arab-Israeli peace talks under the United Nations auspices.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said a "strong tendency to form this court" developed after attempts were made to "involve Palestinian delegates" in the peace talks. The spokesman did not say who made the alleged attempt.

Caradou to Oppose Execution of a Spy?

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Lord Caradou, former British UN delegate, said last night that he will fly to Seoul tomorrow, in a bid to save a South Korean from execution by a North Korean spy.

The Korean, No-Su Pak, 36, who studied law at Cambridge University for seven years before returning to South Korea last year, is due to be executed at the end of this month. Lord Caradou will appeal for No-Su Pak to be reprieved "on humanitarian grounds."

White House Denies Leaking Story on Tydings

(SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI))

The White House emphatically has denied any involvement with a Life magazine article accusing Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D. Md., of having obtained a government loan to enhance stock value of a Florida-based company.

Sen. Tydings had accused presidential assistant Peter Flanigan and Daniel Hofgren, a former White House aide, of having leaked the information to the magazine.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said he discussed the matter with Mr. Flanigan, who denied any involvement in the published article. Mr. Ziegler said he is also "quite sure and almost positive" Mr. Hofgren was not the source.

The State Department said Friday the Agency for International Development was investigating charges that Sen. Tydings visited an AID official seeking a \$7 million loan for the Nicaragua operations of Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Fla. The loan was approved. Life said Sen. Tydings had a joint interest in the company.



HUSSEIN'S FAMILY—Princess Muna, 29, British-born wife of King Hussein of Jordan, carrying one of her two-year-old twin daughters as she returned to London Sunday night after a "secret" two-week holiday with her four children in Cornwall. The royal family stayed in a coastal hotel with a private beach and registered under the name "Cook" for security reasons. The children are the daughters, Zein and Aicha, and two sons, Abdullah (right), eight, and Faisal, six. The boys re-enter their English school in September.

Castro Warns Of Retaliation in Event of Attack

(MIAMI, Aug. 24 (AP))

Premier Fidel Castro warned yesterday that any country organizing acts of war against Cuba "will have to suffer the consequences," including counterattacks.

He said "the imperialists are making plans with their satellites of Central America, Nicaragua and Costa Rica" to attack Cuba.

"The pilots . . . are operated upon once, and twice and three times and refuse to take medications for fear that maybe they will talk. They are afraid maybe they will say something so that they go through the most terrible sufferings in order to safeguard their secrets, which are the secrets of the safety of Israel."

The source refused to comment on hints Premier Golda Meir made at the closing dinner of the Israeli Bonds' 20th anniversary conference yesterday that Israeli pilots in captivity in Egypt had been medically mutilated to make them talk.

Story to Be Told

In her speech, Mrs. Meir said, "The treatment of our prisoners That story has not yet been told."

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In a nationwide radio and television speech monitored in Miami, he said: "I think it is best to clarify the rules of the game and that they be known to our people and to our enemies." He indicated that he would have the full support of the Soviet Union in putting down any invasion attempts against Cuba.

Mr. Castro issued his warning after recounting news stories that quoted former U.S. Sen. George Smathers, a Florida Democrat, as saying he planned to assassinate Castro with former President John F. Kennedy in 1960.

The official news agency CTK said the police crackdown had helped to keep the anniversary quiet and had foiled "hidden manipulators" who wanted to use criminal elements for counter-revolutionary purposes.

"Those who wanted to disrupt the quiet lives of our citizens were arrested," CTK said. In contrast to last year, when protest riots claimed five lives, this year's anniversary passed without incident.

6 Confirmed Kills

He said he could not make radio contact with the unit after the 20 to 30-second burst of machine-gun fire and that he later heard a 15-second burst of M-16 fire.

He said he established contact with the patrol and was told they had six "confirmed" kills. Sgt. Myers ordered the unit to return to their night outpost, he said.

Pvt. Herrod, a Silver Star winner for valor in Vietnam, later

impassively as prosecution witness

—Marines who found the bodies of 16 slain civilians

described the scene at the hamlet.

The witnesses described the wounds of the victims, who had been killed by M-16 and 45-caliber pistol fire and rounds from an M-16.

First Lt. Lloyd S. Grant, 22, said M-16 and 45-caliber casings were found no farther than six feet from the bodies, and that the civilians had been killed at close range.

TODAY: Leyland's Triumph factory in Coventry closed down when 5,000 men walked out in sympathy with 2,000 workers who had been laid off because of shortages of car components.

Strikes in protest against layoffs following some earlier work stoppages—described as "strikes against strikes" by the press—have become a disruptive pattern throughout British industry lately.

Economists are particularly worried by the recurrence of this process in the automotive industry because of its importance for Britain's foreign trade. Car exports this year are 11 percent lower than in the same period in 1968.

Although they said Mr. Gomide and Mr. Flory were well, the Tupamaros added that their executive command had ordered guerrillas guarding the pair to execute them if police and troops find their hiding place.

At the same time the guerrillas said, without further explanation: "The executive command has ordered the start of repressive acts against oligarchs in the government, the repressive forces, and the military."

The airline refused to say whether it had paid the ransom—as Western Air Lines did earlier this month in the face of a similar threat.

The

Ark., Alaska Governors in Primary Test

Their Races Are
Spotlighted Today

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Gov. Keith Miller of Alaska faces a tough GOP re-election battle with Rep. Howard Pollock in tomorrow's primaries. And there's a scramble for the gubernatorial in Arkansas, with a Negro in the Republican field against Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller.

Those races highlight the primary day, with Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett of Oklahoma seeking re-election without GOP opposition and four Democrats vying to run against him.

The only Senate seat involved is that of Sen. Ted Stevens, 46-year-old Alaska Republican, who faces nominal opposition from Fritz Singer, a political unknown. Two well-known state legislators, Sen. Joe Josephson, 36, and Rep. Wendell P. Kay, 36, both of Anchorage, are seeking the Democratic nomination.

The key House race is also in Alaska, with three Republicans and one Democrat seeking to succeed Rep. Pollock, who gave up his House seat to run for governor. The lively Alaska election also has on the ballot five referendum issues, including lowering the voting age from 19 to 18 and eliminating a requirement of English as a prerequisite for voting.

Miller Has Troubles
Alaska's Democratic gubernatorial primary has four candidates, led by former Gov. William A. Egan, 55, and Anchorage supermarket chain owner Larry Carr, 40. Also in the field are perennial candidate Mildred Meiers Hansen of Juneau and James Russell of Fairbanks.

Gov. Miller has run into trouble not only with his state's Democratic-controlled House but with some of his own party over development of Alaska's oil reserves. Rep. Pollock says he is running because Gov. Miller can't win.

The Arkansas gubernatorial battle focuses on former Gov. Orval Faubus' comeback bid for a seventh term against seven opponents in the Democratic primary. Mr. Faubus, 60, is the acknowledged leader but says he does not believe he can escape runoff of Sept. 8.

Gov. Rockefeller, 58, seeking a third two-year term, is expected to win the GOP primary and has campaigned little against his three primary opponents, all political unknowns.

The three, all former Democrats, are Lester Gibbs; former radio evangelist James K. "Uncle Mac" Mackrell, who ran third in the 1968 Democratic primary, and R. J. Hampton, first black to run for governor in Arkansas since 1930.

Wealth Made Issue
Mr. Hampton, 34-year-old African Methodist Episcopal minister, who resigned as president of Little Rock's Shorter College to campaign, says Gov. Rockefeller has dropped "large sums of money" in black communities, undermining "the morale, the morals of my people with the lure of money."

Mr. Faubus has made Gov. Rockefeller and his wealth a chief issue. He said one of the great concerns of the voters is school desegregation and school busing.

Three other Democratic aspirants, former State Rep. Bill Wells, businessman W. S. Cheek and lawyer Bob Compton, have bitterly assailed busing and attacked the courts.

Others in the field against Mr. Faubus are Attorney General Joe Purcell, 46; House Speaker Hayes C. McClinton, 38; Charleston lawyer Dale Bumpers, 44, and a Lomoke farmer, J. M. Malone Jr.

Bartlett Seeks Re-election

In Oklahoma, Gov. Bartlett is seeking a second four-year term as the first beneficiary of a constitutional amendment removing the one-term limit on governors.

The four seeking to oppose him are former State Sen. David Hall, 39, a Tulsa lawyer; former Oklahoma Public Service Commissioner Joe Cannon, 45, an Edmond lawyer; State Sen. Bryce Baggett, 36, of Oklahoma City; and former U.S. Rep. Wilbur Cartwright, now an Oklahoma corporation commissioner.

Mr. Hall is favored to win, possibly without a runoff Sept. 15, but Mr. Baggett, a late entry in the race, has been gaining.



BOMB ATTACK—Firemen stand outside a University of Wisconsin electronics equipment building that was heavily damaged by an explosion yesterday, one man died.

Associated Press

Cardinal Cushing,
75, Says He Has
No Plan to Retire

BOSTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Richard Cardinal Cushing, who observes his 75th birthday today, said "I know nothing about retirement."

Earlier he had said he would retire on his 75th birthday, but now he says, "Retirement is up to Rome. I have no say about it. Some submit resignations, but I haven't given it any thought."

He said yesterday in a telephone interview that he was ailing but declined to disclose the nature of his illness.

For Unfiltered Messages

Nixon Skirting Press Corps In Capital to Reach Public

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has come up with a new strategy for getting its policies across to the American public: reaching out to metropolitan newspaper editors and regional television executives throughout the land.

In football parlance, the Nixon administration has made an end-run around the Washington press corps and the "Eastern establishment" press that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has acidly criticized.

The strategy, devised by Herbert Klein, the President's director of communications, includes:

- Top-level briefings for news executives that are led by the President himself and include senior members of the administration such as Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs.

- Briefings on legislative proposals for reporters around the country by administration teams.

- Direct appeals to the public through presidential television addresses or televised news conferences that the President controls.

- A minimum of presidential contacts with the White House press corps, and those almost always in formal meetings.

Mr. Klein said that his plan intended "no reflection on the Washington press corps, which has to follow things minute by minute. Cabinet officers hold background sessions rarely."

Coroner Describes Wounds Of Victims in Tate Murders

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (AP)—Coffin heiress Abigail Folger was stabbed 23 times during the Sharon Tate murders and her wounds indicated she tried vigorously to fight off her killer, the coroner said today.

Dr. Thomas Noguchi testified that Miss Folger's arms and hands showed "defense wounds" indicating she was "trying to guard herself from further injury."

Miss Folger was one of four visitors to Miss Tate's home slain with the actress in August 1969. Charles M. Manson and three of his followers are on trial.

Another victim, Hollywood hair stylist Jay Sebring, bled to death after being stabbed seven times and shot once, Dr. Noguchi said.

Mr. Sebring's body was found in the living room of the Tate mansion, with a rope around his neck, looped over a beam, and tied to Miss Tate's neck. He was once engaged to Miss Tate, the wife of film director Roman Polanski.

"I would say at least three stab wounds would be fatal," Dr. Noguchi said of Mr. Sebring.

Earlier today, the judge ruled that Manson was not being harassed in county jail.

"We considered all of the evidence and I've personally

inspected the facilities," said Judge Charles H. Older. "I find no evidence of any harassment and I find that procedures used by the sheriff are reasonable."

Manson, 36, had complained that he had been placed in solitary confinement, had been subjected to frequent skin searches, wasn't receiving mail and had at times been denied pencils and paper.

His main complaint was that he was compelled to interview witnesses through a screen which hampered vision and hearing.

Said the judge: "I sat at the screen myself with a person on the other side and I could see."

He said he could also read a sign 20 feet away on the other side of the screen and there was no problem in hearing.

"I think, under the circumstances of this case, the security precaution is reasonable."

LSD Found on Manson

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Prison security for Manson was tightened after authorities discovered part of an LSD pill on him, it was learned today.

Capt. James Kline, commander of the jail where Manson is imprisoned, said the drug was discovered after Manson had visitors.

Police said that several children were seen running from the area, and that the blaze might have been started during a burglary attempt.

Salinas Valley Struck by Chavez

SALINAS, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI)—Farm workers went on strike today in the Salinas Valley to force growers to recognize their union. The valley produces more than \$50 million worth of lettuce a year.

The farm union's Mexican-American founder, Cesar Chavez, who has just led his members to victory in a bitter, long-drawn-out California grape dispute, said he hoped the strike would halt shipments of all vegetables from the area where harvesting has begun.

Mr. Chavez wants the growers to renounce a recent agreement they signed with the Teamsters Union and to sign a new one with his United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

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Pretender Breaks Silence

Count of Paris Urges Justice for France, Defends St. Louis

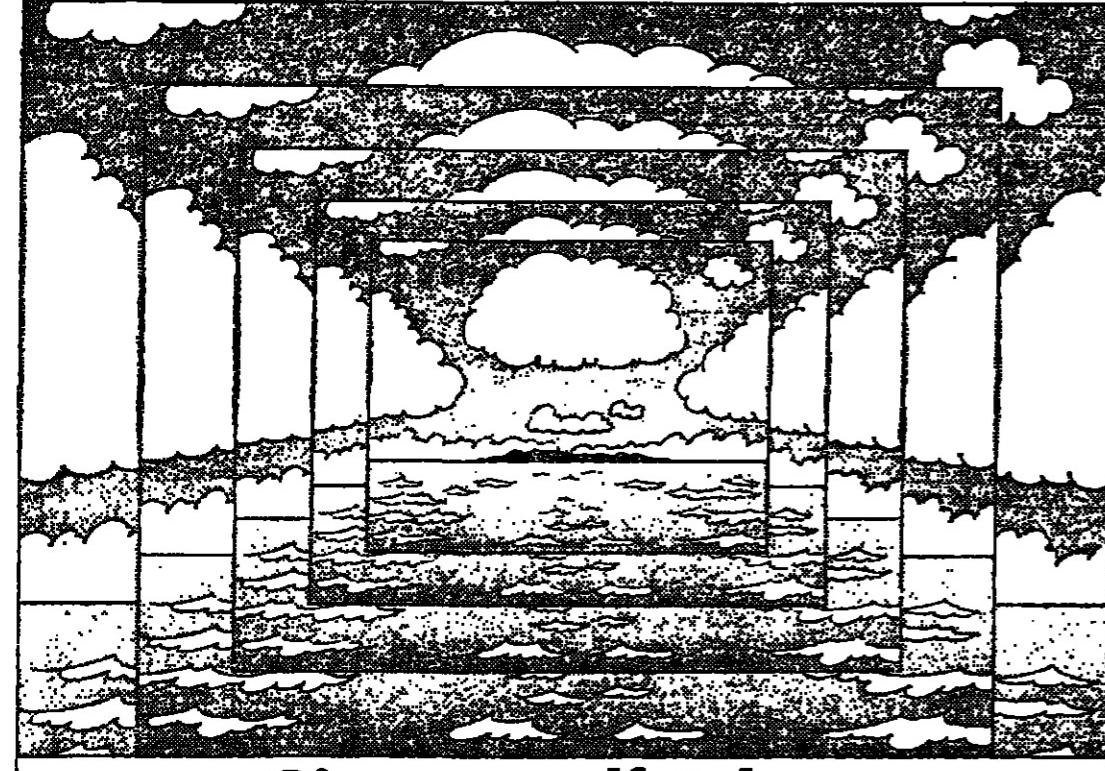
By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The 700th anniversary tomorrow of the death of Louis IX, better known as St. Louis, brought his most prominent descendant, Henri Count of Paris, pretender to the throne out of political retirement today to plead for justice and unity in France.

The count broke several years of silence with a long article on the front page of *Le Monde* praising his pious Capetian ancestor and drawing lessons for the present. But the French rarely unanimous about their great men, are not even in agreement about St. Louis.

In Aigues-Mortes on the Mediterranean coast, from which the king set forth in 1270 for the second of his two Crusades to the Holy Land, his statue was splashed red paint a few days ago. After a memorial mass celebrated in the church, tracts were distributed by

The Count of Paris said it was

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GERM

South African Blacks Fight Trial on Once-Dropped Count

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 24 (AP)—Attorneys for all but one of 20 blacks charged under the South Africa terrorism act contend today that they should not be tried because they had previously been cleared of the same charges. The 20th defendant, Benjamin Ntolo Ramotse, claimed he could not be tried in Pretoria supreme court because he had been seized by Botswana by Rhodesian police. Mr. Ramotse's lawyer said he was tortured by Rhodesian and South African police and brought within the court's jurisdiction against his will and in violation of international law.

The trial of 15 African men and two women has attracted international interest. Among observers from overseas at the opening today are representatives of the United States, British and Swedish embassies and Peter Connell, executive director of the U.S. Lawyers Com-

Arms Sales To S. Africa Are Opposed

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Emperor Haile Selassie said here today that arms sales to South Africa would undoubtedly help that regime to promote and maintain its oppressive rule.

Speaking at the opening of the fifth session of the council of ministers of the Organization of African Unity, the emperor said:

"We deplore the recently announced intentions of the new British government to sell arms to South Africa in flagrant violation of the Security Council resolution freezing all embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa."

Arms sales to South Africa will undoubtedly help the racist regime to promote and maintain its oppressive rule against Africans who constitute the vast majority of the inhabitants of that country.

Independent African states must therefore convince the powers that be to abandon such a course as harmful to all."

The new British Conservative government has said it is prepared to consider supplying limited amounts of arms to South Africa and is having consultations with Commonwealth nations, on the issue.

The emperor said the steady development of the economic and political progress of the continent was determined by the perseverance of its leaders.

"It is because Africa persevered in this belief that the civil strife in Nigeria was contained within its boundaries and that Africa, mobilized by the OAU, succeeded in attaining its goal, namely the unity and territorial integrity of all of its member states," he said.

The four-day meeting of the council will prepare the agenda for next week's OAU summit.

Forty of the OAU's 41-member states are attending, the only absentee being Mauritius.

PAN AM BUS SET AFIRE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (AP)—About 20 leftist youths set fire Saturday to a Pan American Airways bus in north Calcutta. Police said the driver and two American passengers escaped unburnt.

Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Police armed with rifles and machine pistols guarded the courtroom as the defendants were led in. Several exchanged clenched fist "black power" salutes with non-white spectators.

The 58-page indictment charges the defendants with acts of terrorism against South Africa between June, 1962, and May, 1970.

They are accused among other things of training in guerrilla warfare and encouraging others to do so, of being members or supporting the aims of the banned African National Congress or other outlawed black nationalist movements.

Held Over a Year

Most of those on trial were among 30 to 40 swept up by police in May and June last year under the terrorism act. Among them was Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life term on Alcatraz-like Robben Island.

Twenty-two detainees were brought to court under the catch-all Suppression of Communism Act in October last year. All pleaded not guilty when their trial started in December.

On February 16, 1970, the prosecution was withdrawn, the original charges dropped, and the 22 were acquitted. All were immediately re-detained for further investigation under the terrorism act. Several were released and the fresh charge was placed June 18.

Defense lawyer Sydney Kentridge told the court today that the accused could not be charged with a more serious offense after being acquitted of less serious charges growing out of the same incidents.

Niarchos Plans Not to Fight Charges Now

ATHENS, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Stavros Niarchos does not plan to return to Greece to fight an attempt by a prosecutor to indict him on charges of contributing to the death of his wife. May 4, a spokesman said today.

"There is nothing for him to do here with the judicial board reaches its decision," said Constantinos Dracopoulos, chief executive for the Niarchos enterprise in Greece. No action is expected until after Sept. 15, when members of the judicial board return.

The 61-year-old multimillionaire is in Switzerland, said Mr. Dracopoulos.

Prosecutor Constantinos Psarofitis, who holds the office in the Athens port of Piraeus, asked a three-man judicial board, equivalent to a grand jury, to indict Mr. Niarchos and his wife. May 4, a spokesman said today.

Mr. Niarchos has denied accusations that he contributed to his wife's death, ruled a suicide earlier by a medical board which said death was due to an overdose of barbiturates.

Greek authorities, meanwhile, said today they would arrest Mr. Niarchos only if he is indicted. "Under Greek law," a judge said, "persons indicted for manslaughter are placed under arrest. If they are abroad, authorities ask for their extradition."

PAN AM BUS SET AFIRE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (AP)—About 20 leftist youths set fire Saturday to a Pan American Airways bus in north Calcutta. Police said the driver and two American passengers escaped unburnt.



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
FOREST AFLAME—A house in Calcastoggio, Corsica, is surrounded by the smoke of a burning forest shortly after the inhabitants of the house fled the advancing flames.

Indian Priest Denies 'Sale' Of Girls to Convents in West

KOITAVAM, India, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—The head of a Roman Catholic institute that has sent nearly 500 Indian girls to European convents today denied that they were sold.

The Rev. Cyril Puthenpura, head of the Nirmala Bhawan Secular Institute at Etthammur near this Kerala town, said the girls, mostly of the middle class, had gone to Europe of their own accord to enter convents or be trained as nuns and nurses.

There was no question of "buying or selling" the girls and there was no compulsion or coercion, he told reporters.

The girls were sent to convents in Italy, France, Germany and Spain at the request of institutions and cardinals. No trading was involved and the girls were not enticed, Father Puthenpura said.

He said he had visited all the girls sent to Europe by the institute and found that they were "living like princesses" and were very happy.

Out of nearly 500 girls sent to Europe by Nirmala Bhawan, only ten had come back to India—six of them because of illness or for domestic reasons, he added. The four others were disaffected and left the Sisters of Divine Providence Convent near Rome around the beginning of this year, he said. They returned to Kerala this month after visiting Germany.

Father Puthenpura said bishops and priests in other parts of India, as well as others in Kerala, had sent girls to Europe to become nuns.

He said the aim of his institute—which he said had the blessing of Pope Paul—was to train its members "to attain Christian perfection through social services."

Meanwhile, the Catholic bishops of India disclosed today that they had decided earlier this month to ask the Vatican for help in looking after Indian girls going to Europe to become nuns.

The Catholic Bishops Conference of India said one of its standing committees had also urged the bishops in the southern state of Kerala to tackle the issue "as a matter of urgency."

Archbishop Benedict Mar Gregorios of Trivandrum, capital of Kerala state, told reporters today that it was true that girls from Kerala went to Germany, France, Italy and Spain to become nuns and to train as nurses. He said he thought about 3,000 had gone in the last few years.

The convents paid the air fares and other expenses, but none of the

3 Shot as Hippies Riot After Ban In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24 (AP)—Riots broke out tonight in Dam Square after open-air sleeping by hippies was banned there.

Soon after the ban took effect at 6 p.m., hundreds of youngsters gathered, throwing stones at police cars.

Riot police cleared the square and later a policeman involved in a scuffle fired shots, injuring three people, including a press photographer, Daniel Konings, 25, who was reported to have been shot in the back.

Several policemen were also injured, one of them seriously.

Liner Elizabeth A Tourist Flop, To Be Auctioned

DA NANG, Vietnam, Aug. 24 (AP)—The first helicopter to fly across the Pacific Ocean arrived here today after a nine-day, 9,000-mile journey from the United States.

A spokesman for the mission said the flight cost 75 percent off the time it normally takes to freight aircraft to Vietnam. He added that the two HH-33 Jolly Green Giant helicopters demonstrated their wide tactical capability.

The helicopters were accompanied on most of the journey by fixed wing aircraft for aerial refueling.

Concorde at 1,000 mph

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Concordes-003, the British version of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, reached its fastest yet speed, 1,000 miles an hour, during a test flight Saturday. It flew at supersonic speeds for 56 minutes.

The announcement said that the contents of the ship—marine equipment and hotel and restaurant equipment and furnishings—would be sold as well as the hull. This indicated that this time the old Queen is headed for the scrap yard.

New Chinese Ambassador In Warsaw

Peking-U.S. Talks To Be at Top Level

By James Feron

WARSAW, Aug. 24 (NYT)—A new Communist Chinese ambassador arrived here tonight, restoring top-level diplomatic representation with Polish and American officials for the first time since 1967.

The new ambassador is Yao Kuang, a Foreign Ministry official who once served in the Chinese Embassy in Warsaw.

Mr. Kuang will replace the Chinese chargé d'affaires, Lei Yang, in the formal talks that have been held here with American Ambassador Walter J. Stoeszel Jr. since their resumption last January.

The talks were suspended after two meetings when Peking indicated that it could not continue while American forces were in Cambodia. Discussions are expected to be resumed in the fall.

Mr. Kuang replaces Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan, who returned to China three years ago. Since then Peking's embassy in Warsaw, as in many other Communist capitals, has been represented by a chargé d'affaires.

The posting of a new ambassador to Warsaw, indicated last month in Chinese reports relayed through Hong Kong, follows similar restoration of top-level diplomatic representation in Yugoslavia, Hungary, Romania and Albania.

A New Interest

These moves have been interpreted as part of Peking's apparent new interest in Eastern Europe and follow a more active role by Peking in the Communist world following the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

Some observers see Peking's more sensitive relations with Moscow as a motivation for this increased diplomatic activity, including the talks with the United States.

These talks, which began in 1955 and have been held exclusively in Warsaw since 1958, were resumed last January after a two-year lapse attributed to the Cultural Revolution and the Vietnam war. The session that was canceled last May was to have been the 13th.

They are the only formal contacts between American and Chinese Communist diplomats. They provide a forum for exchanging viewpoints on major issues and to a lesser extent, for discussing practical matters below the policy level.

Some observers here believe Peking is also interested in keeping Moscow guessing about Chinese relations with Washington.

Poland is represented in Peking by a chargé d'affaires but Polish officials have indicated that Warsaw will soon be naming an ambassador to the Chinese capital.

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On the 1,500-acre estate there's a 9-hole golf course, as well as riding, fishing, boating and tennis. And Dromoland is an ideal centre for sightseeing trips to the rest of Ireland—Killarney, the Blarney Stone and Galway Bay are all within easy reach.

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HENNESSY
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The Mercenaries in Vietnam

The Senate's reaction to the payment of United States bonuses to foreign soldiers for service in Vietnam was relatively mild. It voted to forbid payment of more to Philippine, Thai and South Korean troops in Vietnam than to Americans fighting in that country. Although the unanimous voice vote for Sen. Fulbright's amendment to the military procurement bill suggested a determined revolt against the hiring of mercenaries for Vietnam, the effect would be merely an equalization of special combat pay from American funds.

No doubt this restraint in dealing with a highly dubious practice reflected in some measure Sen. Stennis's feeling that we should not "go in there with a meat ax" at a time when the United States is withdrawing its troops from Vietnam. A reasonable argument can be made that Washington should not be discouraging Asian nations from helping the South Vietnamese at a time when the United States is advocating more self-reliance on the part of those countries and less dependence on American manpower. But this is an expedient view which tends to overlook the basic objections to the mercenary system.

Congress is particularly irritated because the practice of paying Asian soldiers to fight in Vietnam (or merely "sit on their behinds," as Sen. Fulbright put it in the case of the Philippines' non-combat troops) was adopted without the knowledge or consent of Con-

gress. President Johnson held out inducements to the Filipinos, the Thais and the South Koreans to participate in the Vietnamese war so as to create an impression of Asian support for what the United States was doing. Since Thailand, for example, has been paying its privates only \$26 a month, compared with the \$39 a month they have received from U.S. funds, there is no escape from the stigma that attaches to the mercenary.

In the hearings before the Symington subcommittee on United States commitments abroad, Ambassador Leonard Unger defended the practice on the ground that Washington wanted to make the participation of foreign troops in Vietnam possible without adding additional financial burdens to the governments in question. But defense efforts always involve some burden. The argument that most of these burdens, even for the defense of remote Asian countries, should be piled on the American taxpayers has worn very thin.

As a matter of good faith the United States is obligated to carry out agreements made in the past to pay bonuses to foreign troops fighting with us in Vietnam, but the policy itself is due for a drastic overhauling. The next step may well be the prohibition of future hidden subsidies of this sort in the absence of specific congressional authoriza-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The U.S. Budget Deficit

In part the embarrassing outlook for a \$10 billion federal deficit for the current fiscal year and a much larger gap between income and outgo in fiscal 1972 is a product of the administration's own policies. The economic slowdown which it brought about in order to curb inflation cut into corporate profits and thus reduced revenue from taxation. However necessary or desirable the slowdown may have been from the viewpoint of cooling an overheated economy, it leaves the administration with a dilemma that cannot be readily dissipated.

An even larger share of the blame for this outlook, however, falls upon Congress. In passing the Tax Reform Act last year, Congress not only indulged in a tax-cutting spree over the protests of the White House and Treasury. Since then both houses have insisted on voting for the appropriation of funds in excess of the budget without providing additional revenue or ordering compensating cuts in other outlays. Some of these spending bills have had our support on the ground that they are essential to a reorientation of priorities. But the total effect of congressional action to date has been to boost probable expenditures out of proportion to the willingness of Congress to supply the necessary taxes.

In ordinary times this would not be a disturbing situation. With the economy in a state of sluggishness, a small deficit could ordinarily be welcomed as a means of stimulating an expansion of industrial and business activity. But inflation has not yet been brought under control. Economists seem to be in agreement that the accumulated federal deficit, amounting to \$38 billion in the last three years of the Johnson administration, was a prime cause of the inflation that has since afflicted our economy.

The danger of slipping back into a policy of deficit financing while the price-wage spiral still has a strong upward thrust must be obvious to anyone familiar with this recent history. Many economists are still more afraid of irresponsible fiscal and monetary policies in Washington than of high unemployment or a real recession.

One hopeful element in the situation is the decline in defense spending. Outlays for defense are now running at about \$77 billion a year compared to an annual rate of \$80 billion in the third quarter of 1969, and one estimate is that present plans for with-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

KGB vs. Tourists
The American Embassy in Moscow has properly protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry against secret police treatment of some American tourists. The crude behavior of the KGB toward the Americans involved must raise questions for other Americans contemplating visits to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Ludmila Koehler, a teacher at the University of Pittsburgh and leader of a group of young Americans visiting the Black Sea area, was accused of "hooliganism," arrested, flown to Moscow without explanation, and deported to Budapest. Her "crime" was that she asked for the right to state this country's case at an anti-American youth rally in Sochi. In a related incident, an American visitor's wife and small son were threatened and he was pressured to sign a statement that he had participated in anti-Soviet activities."

Tourists are guests, entitled to at least minimum hospitality and personal security. Soviet tourists here enjoy full freedom of speech. American tourists in the Soviet Union deserve no less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion**The West German-Soviet Pact**

On paper both sides have made considerable sacrifices. The Kremlin abandons its central propaganda theme whereby fear of the "revanchism" of West Germany has been used to justify its steel grip on Eastern Europe. Bonn, for its part, forfeits its claim to represent the German people as a whole, sees the prospect of reunification disappear, at least temporarily, below the horizon, and kisses goodbye forever to the former German territory now part of Poland.

In theory, therefore, the whole post-war

European situation has radically changed. In practice, it has not, but the prior conditions for such a change have been provided. A true détente would involve not merely a fossilization of frontiers but the dismantling of the Berlin wall, increasing contacts between the two Germanies and, above all, greater internal independence for Russia's satellites, including Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Brandt's bold initiative of supping with the devil can be justified by a hope that these developments will occur, but not by too easy an assumption that they will. —From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition**Seventy-Five Years Ago**

August 25, 1895

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Should women be permitted to enter the Jewish Ministry? This question has caused a stir in Jewish circles here as a result of the announcement that Miss Martha Neumark, of this city, has entered the Hebrew Union College to study for the pulpit. She is the first girl in history to enter college to prepare to become a Rabbi. Dr. Kaufmann, president of the college, says: "The government body has no objection to women."

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1920

ST. PETERSBURG—The semi-official Turkistan Gazette publishes further information regarding the rising of the Dungans in Dzungaria on the borders of Western Siberia, who are in revolt against the Chinese. The journal states that although the Chinese have recaptured the town of Suantshutin from the insurgent tribes, the latter have besieged and taken the towns of Didanlin and Hotjo. A further extension of the revolt is anticipated.



"How on Earth Did You Get Down There?"

Fulbright on Middle East 'Myths'

By Sen. J. William Fulbright

These are excerpts from a speech delivered in the Senate yesterday by Sen. Fulbright, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

THE myths that shape events in the Middle East are the oldest myths of all. Some derive from religion.

The contested land is a "holy" land; more than a place for raising crops and building cities, it is "sacred soil" for three great religions. Jerusalem contains both the Wall of the Temple, which is sacred to Jews and the Dome of the Rock, which is sacred to Moslems. Neither can hold exclusive title to the city without also owning the other faith's shrine.

Now, as in the days of the Crusades, religion exacerbates the issue because, now as then, the behavior of the belligerents is more affected by the zeal with which they hold their beliefs than by the humane ethics taught by their respective religions. Now as in the past it is hard to strike a bargain over sacred soil.

Then there are the myths of mutual victimization. Perhaps I should say the half-myths, because both Jews and Arabs have victimized each other, though surely not with the deliberate and malignant intent that each attributes to the other.

Aggravated Fears

The Jews are obsessed with the fear of a repetition of the Nazi holocaust, and the Arabs do nothing to allay this fear with extravagant talk about "holy wars" and about throwing the Jews into the sea. These threats have understandably alarmed the Israelis in much the same way that Khrushchev's talk of "burying" us agitated Americans a decade ago.

President Nasser and King Hussein have both, in effect, repudiated such draconian threats, but the Israelis seem not to have noticed the disavowals. As survivors of genocide, they can hardly be expected to distinguish with perfect clarity between Nazi crimes and Arab rhetoric. All they know is that they came to Palestine in peace, settlers in an underpopulated land, but have been allowed no peace; they have fought three wars they never wished to fight and still their enemies remain implacable, refusing even to talk to them, contesting until recently their right to survive as a state.

Nonetheless, the Arab-Nazi analogy is a faulty one; it clouds the distinction between the myth and reality of Arab intent—whatever these may be.

The Arabs, for their part, perceive Zionism as a new form of Western imperialism. Having lived on the land of Palestine for thousands of years, they can little sympathize for the historic sentiments of the Jewish Diaspora. It is, I should think, impossible for them to put themselves in the place of the Jews, whose cultural attachment to their ancient homeland sustained them through centuries of dispersal and persecution.

The Arabs are on a different wavelength. While the Jews prayed for Palestine—"Next year in Jerusalem," they said in their prayer—the Arabs inhabited the land. They could not see the Jews as the Jews saw themselves; as refugees from genocide seeking safe haven. What did this have to do with the Arabs? They had done the Jews no harm and could see no reason why they should compensate the Jews for the crimes of Europeans.

In fact, to Arab eyes, the Jews were Europeans, armed with European skills and technology, coming on the heels of other Europeans to drive them from their homes and steal away their lands.

Lebensraum Specter

In its way, Zionism has seemed to the Arabs even more threatening than the old European imperialism. The British and French, after all, were only establishing colonies and, had as that was, colonies come and go. But the Jews were establishing a homeland, and homelands do not come and go.

On the contrary, once established, they are likely to expand. The Jewish state actively encourages immigration from all over the world, creating for Arabs the specter of a Jewish drive for Lebensraum, which could only mean the annexation of even more Arab lands. Some elements within Israel and the world Zionist movement openly proclaim the need of a policy of expansion, which must give rise to a fear among Arabs not

unlike that felt by the Jews when the Arabs talk of throwing them into the sea.

To the Arabs, in short, Zionism is not a program of deliverance for a persecuted race but a foreign conquest bolstered by strong ties between the conquering people and the most powerful governments of the West.

As if the Arab-Israeli problem were not enough, the great powers have made their own special contribution to the mythology of the Middle East by infusing the crisis with the touch-pieces of geopolitics. The Middle East, in geopolitical terms, is something far more abstract than an oil-rich desert contested by feuding Semitic peoples.

Beyond that, it is the "hub" of NATO and the crucial cockpit of the historic Russian drive toward warm water. By sending planes and missiles to Egypt, the Russians are not merely bolstering a shaky client; the X-ray eye of the Kremlin, they are committed upon a drive to convert the Mediterranean into a "Soviet lake."

The "vital interests" of the great powers are, in fact, involved in the Middle East—primarily because those powers have chosen to become involved. The ultimate danger is that, the Arab-Israel conflict could draw the superpowers and the world into a nuclear war—and that certainly is a matter of "vital interest"—but the danger is not inherent in the local situation, nor is it predetermined by fate. It has come about because the great powers have surrendered much of their own freedom of action to the bellwethers of their respective clients.

There is of course one way—in case anyone still cares—in which the great powers are obligated to intervene: as members of the United Nations Security Council charged by the Charter with the responsibility to "decide what measures shall be taken" in response to a "threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression." Instead, the Soviet Union and the United States have played the role of cobelligerents in a nuclear war—and that certainly is a matter of "vital interest"—but the danger is not inherent in the local situation, nor is it predetermined by fate. It has come about because the great powers have surrendered much of their own freedom of action to the bellwethers of their respective clients.

As visitors, the Israelis are in a position to be magnanimous without being suspected of "weakness"—which is something nations worry about whenever they are thinking about behaving sensibly. But thus far they have shown little inclination to trade their conquests for peace.

Instead, they cling to the advantages won by their military victory of 1967, which is a rapidly wasting asset. One insecure frontier has been traded for another and all that the future seems to hold is continuing conflict, as threatening to the outside world as it is to the Arabs and Israelis.

One begins to understand the spheres-of-influence psychology, which causes a nation to believe that it can have no security at all until it has robbed its neighbors of all semblance of security.

Surrounded by hostile neighbors, holding down occupied lands inhabited by a million Arabs, plagued by fedayeen attacks and oppressed by the costs of armaments, Israel is a desperately insecure nation. That is clear, but it is anything but clear that her present policy of relying on military superiority is ever going to alter the situation.

If the Suez frontier does not provide security, what boundary would? And even if the United States provides all the Phantoms jets the Israelis want and the electronic jamming gear which may neutralize the SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles, it is unlikely that Israel will gain more than a respite; the Russians will soon enough come up with something else.

An Analogy

After World War I, the French tried to gain security in somewhat the same way that Israel seeks it today. They too were confronted with a potentially powerful but momentarily weakened antagonist and they tried to perpetuate that situation, by occupying the German Rhineland, temporarily dictating the Saar and the Ruhr, Germany to pay reparations.

The effort to make France secure by keeping Germany weak was a failure. Now, 25 years after World War II, France has nothing to fear from Germany although Germany is strong and in possession of all of the western territories France once wished to detach. France is secure now not because Germany has lost the power to threaten her but because she has lost the wish to do so.

The analogy is imperfect and simplified, but it holds. Israel will be secure when and if the Arabs lose the wish to threaten her. Eliminating that wish should be an object worth pursuing from Israel's point of view.

As visitors, the Israelis are in a position to be magnanimous without being suspected of "weakness"—which is something nations worry about whenever they are thinking about behaving sensibly. But thus far they have shown little inclination to trade their conquests for peace.

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UN Charter

Because the conflict is a threat to the outside world, it cannot be left solely to the humor of the belligerents. I have never fully understood why some of our statesmen feel that it would be a heinous crime for external parties to "impose" a solution. Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has full authority—possibly even the obligation—to impose a settlement upon warring parties who fail to make peace on their own. The very premise of the Charter is that warring nations can no longer be permitted immunity from a world police power.

As far as the United States is concerned, it is worth recalling now and then that the UN Charter is a valid and binding obligation upon us, ratified as a treaty with the advice and consent of the Senate. As to the Arabs and Israelis, they too are signatories to the Charter, and no one can say they have been denied a fair opportunity to settle their differences peacefully and on their own.

They might now be reminded of their commitment under Article 25 of the Charter, which states that "the Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

I think it would be a fine thing—a useful step forward for civilization—if, in the absence of a voluntary settlement by the parties, the United Nations were to "impose" a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. It would be an equally fine thing if the United Nations could "impose" a settlement in Southeast Asia.

Nixon's Foreign Policy And the Nov. 3 Elections

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—A heavy schedule of major international actions that can have domestic political impact already brackets the Nov. 3 congressional elections. The overlap is partly the result of coincidence, but in good measure it is by design. Every government tries to use the international calendar to reinforce its own political fortunes.

This holds risks as well as opportunities. The Nixon administration is evidently eager for the gamble, in which the odds currently appear to be weighted in its favor.

• The U.S.-Soviet strategic nuclear arms talks (SALT), on which the Nixon administration has placed high expectations, will next resume in Helsinki Nov. 2, the day before American voters go to the polls. The date itself is a domestic political plus.

• The American-sponsored cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli war is scheduled to run for a minimum of 90 days—if it can be sustained. That would carry it at least to Nov. 5, two days beyond the U.S. election date.

• By Oct. 15, the administration is scheduled to withdraw 50,000 of the next 12-month slice of 150,000 American troops from South Vietnam. Some sources forecast that the administration really plans to take out 60,000 to 75,000 more troops by the Oct. 15 deadline, instead of 50,000, to demonstrate that it has bettered its own public protection.

• Between now and election day, the new chief of U.S. negotiators in the deadlocked Paris talks on the Vietnamese war, David Bruce, is expected to complete his soundings and report to President Nixon, in time to permit the United States to make what it can describe as a new "peace initiative" in Paris—if it chooses to do so.

• Near the end of October, there is the prospect of a summit assembly of world leaders at the United Nations to help celebrate the organization's 25th anniversary. President Nixon and Soviet leaders have left open the possibility of attending, depending on the international outlook as the time approaches.

This list could be readily extended, with the addition of possible further U.S.-Communist Chinese talks in Warsaw and other prospects. As dissimilar as these events

Letters**Women's Rights**

Your recent editorial "Equality Under the Law" (IR, Aug. 12) throws serious doubts on the allegedly superior reasoning powers of the masculine animal. Without so much as a second thought the writer takes away with one hand what he is giving with the other. In the first part he questions whether the biological differences between men and women are so profound as to determine social status and with it social equality.

To top it all off, the writer adds insult to injury in his outrageous statement that a millennial difference exists in social status between men and women. God help him!

HELGA SANDERS-BATES, London.

Exclusive Playgrounds

Re "Boom in Ibiza—Traditional Giving Way to Bulldozers" (Aug. 18).

The world as an international playground is not as attractive a prospect as poverty . . . and the "packtours" . . . It is getting more difficult to live elegantly than the "international millionaires" in Ibiza were terribly cynical in their descriptions of the "charter crowd. It is strange that such enlightened and sophisticated people forge that the 'pale and plump women . . .' and the men drinking beer and reading the *Dali Express* helped them to acquire the financial

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H.Y. HILTON • SEPT. 28-30, 1970

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Cash prices in primary materials as reported today in New York were:
Commodity and unit New Year ago
FOODS
Wheat 2, hard red fl. bu. \$1.96¹ \$1.65¹
Wheat 2, hard red fl. bu. 1.99¹ 1.78¹
Corn 2 yellow bu. 1.80¹ 1.53¹
Oats 1.50¹ 1.41¹
Barley 1.50¹ 1.41¹
Pork 2 Western calf lb. 1.64¹ 1.52¹
Cocoa Accra lb. .59¹ .44¹
Coffee 4 Santos lb. 1.56¹ .37¹

TEXTILES
Princetown 64-363 rd. *18% .18%

METALS
Steel bars (Pitt.) ton 105.00 88.00

Steel scrap 1 lb./yds. 30.00 64.00

Aluminum 1 lb. 15.10 13.34

2-bl. 15.10 13.34

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COTTON No. 3
Princetown 64-363 rd. *18% .18%

Open High Low Close Prev.
Oct 27.50 32.75 31.40 32.15 30.43
Dec 26.00 30.75 30.70 30.70 29.40
Mar 22.75 29.25 28.25 28.25 27.35
May 20.50 27.75 27.25 27.25 26.30
Jul 20.50 27.75 27.25 27.25 26.30

CHICAGO FUTURES
Open High Low Close Prev.
WHEAT
Sept 1.50 1.51 1.52 1.52 1.51¹
Dec 1.57 1.50 1.52 1.52 1.51¹
Mar 1.61 1.62 1.60 1.61 1.61¹
May 1.57 1.59 1.62 1.62 1.61¹
July 1.53 1.55 1.56 1.56 1.54¹

CORN
Sept 1.50 1.51 1.52 1.52 1.51¹
Dec 1.50 1.51 1.52 1.52 1.51¹
Mar 1.54 1.55 1.56 1.56 1.55¹
May 1.58 1.59 1.60 1.60 1.59¹
July 1.55 1.56 1.57 1.57 1.56¹

SOYBEANS
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LIVE BEEF CATTLE
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1970

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

J.K. Economic Report parks Pound's Plunge

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The pound slumped 15 points to a record low on the foreign exchange market today in the wake of a possible revaluation of Britain.

Analysts said the wave of selling, eased toward the close, was led by a pessimistic forecast of economic trends in the quarterly report of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

A private research group predicted an economic decline into

next year if the new Conservative

Diners' Club given Credits

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT)—Diners' Club, Inc., the big credit company that last week reported a loss of \$49.1 million for fiscal year ended March 31, negotiated a \$18.5 million reduction of its bank debt—but only Continental Corp., the giant finance holding company that owns 88 percent of its stock, guaranteed repayment.

Britain's economy, the institute said, is hit by a dual dilemma: Rising prices, costs of manufacturing and wages need strict cuts to keep prices competitive in foreign markets. But stagnation of industrial production and investment and rising unemployment call for a relaxation of those cuts.

Last week, the government reported that unemployment this month hit a 30-year high with 605,948 workers jobless—equal to 2.6 percent of the total labor force.

In view of rising prices in Britain's main competitor countries, the institute urged the Conservative government to break the dilemma by stimulating the economy at the risk of undermining the country's foreign trade balance.

At the same time, because of dwindling exports and rising imports, it cut back its previous forecast of a 1970 balance-of-payments surplus from \$876 million (\$1.2 billion) to \$475 million.

On the foreign exchange market, sterling closed at \$2.8852/54, down 15 points from Friday's close. Rates reported.

The pact negotiated in 1968, is still in effect, it formally approved earlier this month, was released today.

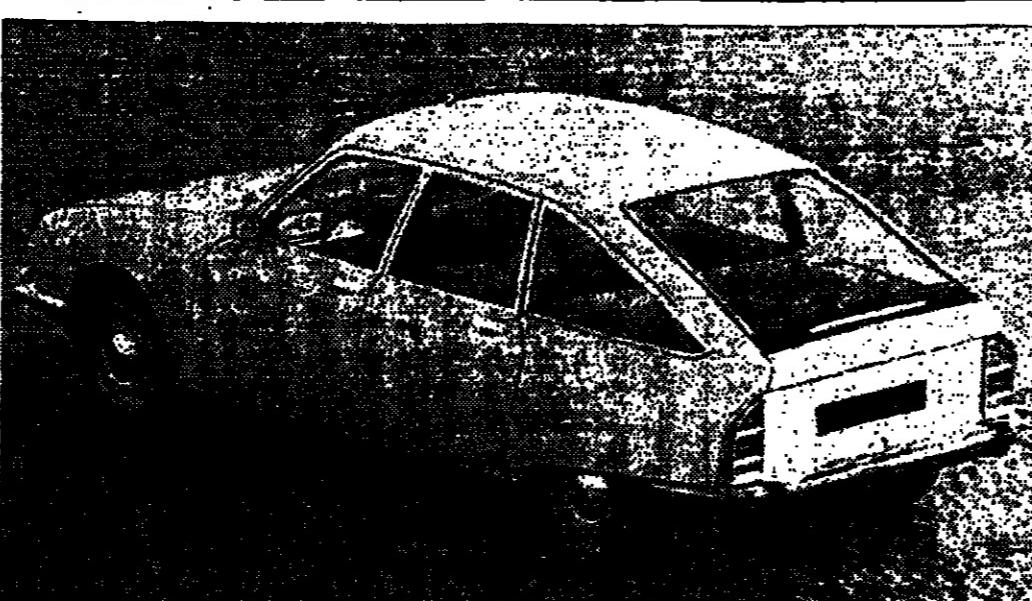
The legislation, the first major trade bill to move through Congress in eight years, is expected to be approved by the House next week.

The pact negotiated in 1968, is

not yet fixed a date for hearings.

Textile and shoe import quota provisions are among the bill's most controversial provisions as well as a quota formula that could be used to help any U.S. industry claiming damage from import competition.

The bill also would give the President renewed authority to reduce duties by 20 percent and



NEW CITROËN STAR—Citroën unveiled yesterday its new GS model, designed to fill the gap between its large ID and DS models and the smaller Ami-8. The six-fiscal horsepower GS will come in two versions, the "Comfort" selling for 11,380 francs (about \$2,650) and the 12,200-franc "Club." Both feature front wheel drive, air-cooled engines, hydraulic suspension and a top speed of 93 miles an hour. Citroën, now linked with Italy's Fiat, apparently hopes that the GS line will help it regain its place in the French market, which has fallen in the last few years to 17 from 30 percent, as well as filling out its line for export markets.

Associated Press
Dissenters Found It 'Ill-timed and Provincial'

House Panel Split Sharply Over Trade Bill

By Ronald Soble

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—

The pending U.S. trade bill, despite its import quota provisions,

"meets the necessity of making a long-run (U.S.) commitment to a liberal trade policy," a majority of the House Ways and Means Committee has concluded.

But in unusually strong dissenting views, seven members of the 25-man panel said the legislation was "a bad bill...restrictive, ill-timed and provincial."

The committee's report on the bill, which it formally approved earlier this month, was released today.

The legislation, the first major trade bill to move through Congress in eight years, is expected to be approved by the House next week.

The pact negotiated in 1968, is

to eliminate the American Selling Price system for increasing tariffs on benzeneoid chemicals.

The majority report said that the committee attempted to mold a bill that would give the President "flexibility to act in the national interest in implementing a trade policy which is responsive both to the productive needs of the U.S. economy and the position of this country in world trade."

Regarding the textile quota provisions, the majority said these measures "were absolutely necessary to ensure the viability of these basic industries..."

The report also urged the administration to seek extension of the voluntary steel import agreement among U.S., Common Market and Japanese steel producers.

The pact negotiated in 1968, is

scheduled to terminate next year.

But the panel's sharply critical minority report—signed by five Democrats and two Republicans—called for the trade bill's defeat, asserting its enactment "would be a backward step for America and for the world."

"No evidence was submitted to the committee that fully and effectively demonstrated the need for industry-wide quotas," the minority said.

They particularly criticized the impact of the textile quota section, supported by the administration, which they said would fall most heavily on smaller countries such as South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. They said they could find no logical support for this decision in light of U.S. economic and military expenditures to these nations.

NYSE Figures Cast Doubt On Insurance Fund Efficacy

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT)—

Figures that the New York Stock Exchange itself has provided to Congress are raising serious questions here about the adequacy of the exchange's special trust fund to insure customers of even the brokerage houses that are failing at present against losses.

In private correspondence with members of Congress, exchange officials have disclosed some major commitments and expected commitments of trust fund money that have never been announced publicly. They include:

• A loan of \$5 million to Hayden Stone, Inc., a member firm in severe financial difficulties.

• An estimate that it will require at least \$10 million and perhaps \$12 million to pay off customers of Blair & Co. Inc., one of the ten member firms officially in the process of liquidation.

In addition, officials here who are familiar with the liquidation proceedings already under way believe that even the exchange's confidential estimates to Congress of outlays for other bankrupt firms may be too low.

Exchange officials, from president Robert W. Hacken down, have repeatedly said that the \$5 million that it is in the trust fund, or available to it, would be adequate to meet all foreseeable demands.

A compilation of prospective outlays as of July 31, supplied to Congress by the exchange, shows, however, that even then the possibility was foreseen that outlays might slightly exceed \$55 million.

Maximum Outlay

The exchange gave Congress minimum and maximum estimates of trust-fund payments for each of the ten firms formally in liquidation. The estimated maximum, plus the \$14.5 million already disbursed, plus the Hayden Stone loan, totalled \$55.72 million.

The minimum estimates totalled \$52.5 million, excluding the Hayden Stone loan. The loan was made to keep the firm in compliance with the rules concerning available net capital while awaiting receipt of a \$5.5 million tax refund.

In its correspondence with members of Congress, the exchange estimated the cost of paying off customers of Dempsey-Tegeler & Co. Ltd., Limmataquai 2, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

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...Just Remember LLOYD'S OF MEXICO!

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MODERN MEXICO BANK

FRENCH PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Directing \$150,000/200,000 yearly brokerage to Wall Street would be interested by partnership with the foreign branch of an American broker in Paris, Brussels or Geneva - Write Herald Tribune Box D 2021

Fed Forgot; Reserve Rule Is Explained**17.5% Requirement On Short-Term Paper**

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT)—

The Federal Reserve Board, caught with an embarrassing error in the announcement of its decision to require a reserve against commercial paper sold by bank holding companies, is making a special effort to inform bondholders that such unsecured notes sold with a maturity of less than 30 days will carry a reserve of up to 17.5 percent, and not the 15 percent implied by the initial statement.

The effect of the requirement will be to force major banks to refund some \$2 billion of under-30-day paper sold by their holding companies, either with long-term obligations or in other, still-unregulated markets, such as federal funds or Eurobonds.

The Fed's original announcement last Monday simply stated that the board "today applied a 5 percent reserve requirement on funds obtained by member banks through the issuance of commercial paper by their affiliates," without any mention of the maturity of the paper.

Terms Defined

But the technical legal language

implementing the action defines bank holding company commercial paper as "deposits" to the extent that the funds so obtained are used by a bank.

Under the law, any deposit with a maturity of less than 30 days is considered to be a demand deposit and is subject to the reserve requirements applied to such deposits.

For banks in specified "reserve cities," which includes the vast bulk of banks whose holding companies are selling commercial paper, the reserve requirement against demand deposits is 17.5 percent for deposits in excess of \$5 million; for other banks it is 15 percent, also for deposits over \$5 million.

Fed Telegraphic Notice

Last Wednesday, the Fed sent a telegram to its 12 regional banks asking them to call to the attention of bankers that commercial paper of less than 30 days maturity would be considered to be demand deposits, and subject to the higher reserve requirement.

The best estimate at present is that about one-quarter of the \$7.8 billion in bank commercial paper outstanding is in the under-30-day category.

Nixon, Advisers Meet, Cite Inflation Progress

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 24 (Reuters)—President Nixon and his top economic advisers today noted with satisfaction an easing in price rises and evidence of a resumption of expansion of the U.S. economy.

Mr. Nixon and his advisers, meeting here to review the country's economic situation, agreed that the administration's long battle against inflation now is having a significant impact on consumer prices.

Paul McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, emerged from the meeting and said: "I would not want to suggest that the struggle against inflation is over, but I think it is quite clear that we are now beginning to see some results."

The question in this case, officials say, is how long customers should be asked to wait to receive their money.

The exchange's compilation also contains no estimate at all for outlays in connection with Charles Plohn & Co. or First Devonshire Corp., both suspended last week from doing any securities business.

In addition, officials here who are familiar with the liquidation proceedings already under way believe that even the exchange's confidential estimates to Congress of outlays for other bankrupt firms may be too low.

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So come a little closer to Zurich by filling in the coupon below and learn more about our way of banking.

Stocks Up Sharply**In Heavy Turnover**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange boomed today in the second straight session of dramatic gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, moving upward steadily on heavy volume, closed at 759.58 with an upswing of 14.7 points.

On Friday, in an astonishing burst of strength, the blue-chip indicator rose 15.81, its best advance since mid-June.

"The blues are running," chorused one Wall Street broker in surprise at the behavior of the blue chips.

American Telephone climbed 1 3/4 to 45 7/8. General Motors accelerated by one point to 72 7/8. New Highs

New York highs were posted by General Electric, Ford and Standard Oil (New Jersey) — each adding a half point. Du Pont moved up 1 1/2 to 128. Dow Jones

Volume spurted to 18.91 million shares, equaling its previous peak for 1970. For NYSE member firms, many of which have been losing money on recent low volume, the high turnover was doubly gratifying.

"For a change, I had customers calling me up today," declared a midtown broker.

Glamour stocks, buoyed by short covering and by new buying demand, enjoyed a field day.

IBM soared 13 1/2 to 265 3/4, finishing at its highest price of

Company Reports

Brown Shoe Co.

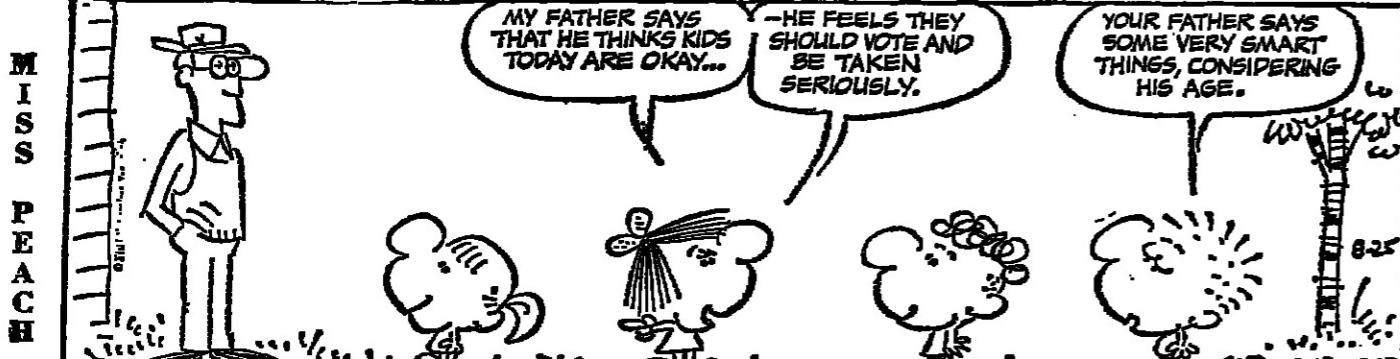
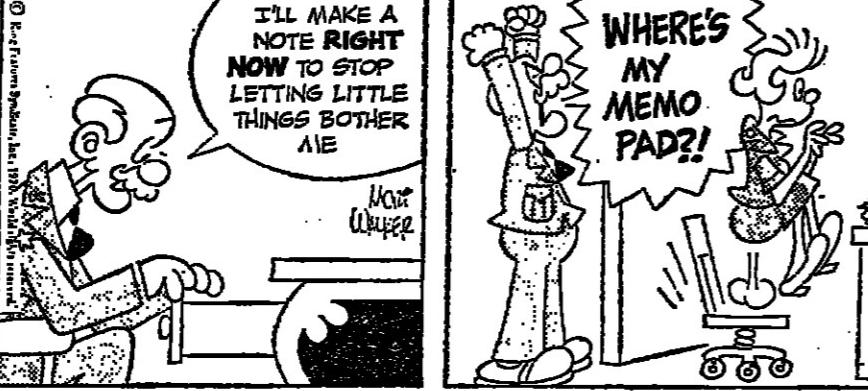
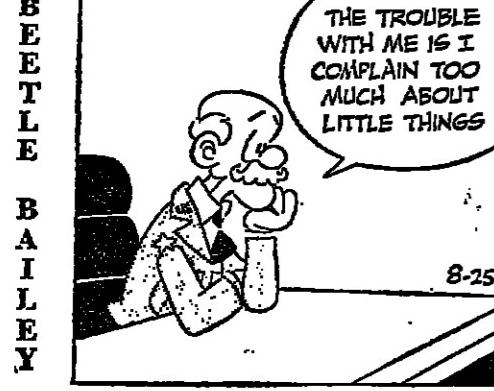
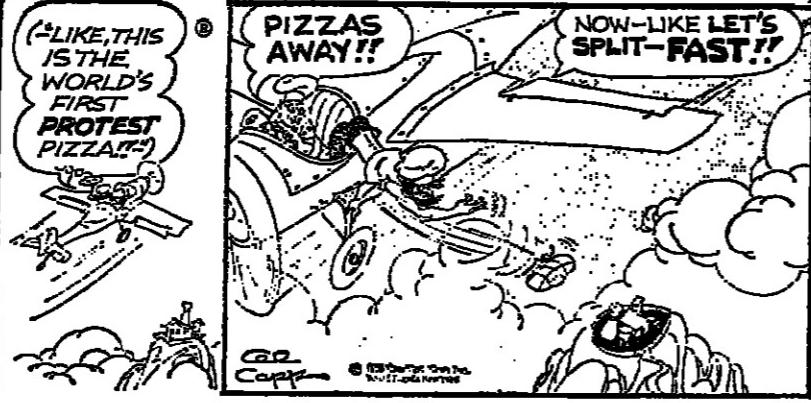
Third Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions)... 101.7 92.0

Profits (millions)... 3.3 2.58

Per Share 0.48 0.38

New York Stock Exchange Trading



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A guessing competition developed at a high level on the diagramed deal, and East blamed himself afterward for not making an even more imaginative bid than the one he actually made.

North opened with one diamond rather than one spade, perhaps influenced by the quality of the two suits, and was somewhat surprised to hear his partner respond one spade.

West made a take-out double based on the favorable vulnerability. As he had passed originally, there was no danger of misleading his partner about the strength of his hand. North made a strength-showing re-double, and East recognized that his opponents would be headed for slam.

He crowded the auction as much as possible by jumping to five hearts, but North-South were not deflected. They continued to six spades, and East had to guess.

He knew that seven hearts would be an economical sacrifice, but he was afraid of pushing his opponents to a

makeable grand slam. He therefore allowed the six-spade contract to stand, and it could not be defeated.

NORTH
♦ 57643
♥ A
♦ A852
♣ A7

WEST (D) ♠ J5
♦ Q10972 ♠ KJ843
♦ QJ74 ♠ 9
♦ QJ62 ♠ 109853

SOUTH
♠ AKQ1082
♥ 65
♦ 1063
♣ K4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♦	Pass	1 ♠
Dbl.	Redbl.	5 ♥	5 ♣
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West led the heart seven.

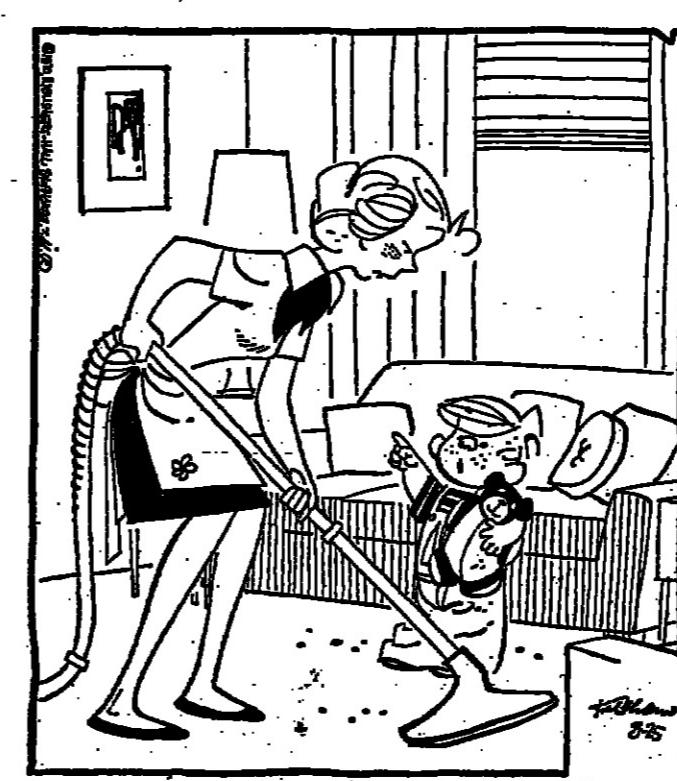
East blamed himself afterward for failing to make a very remarkable bid. He suggested that, instead of five hearts, he should have bid six diamonds.

This would crowd the opponents even more and make it clear to West that the plan was to play in hearts. But there was a more subtle point to the electrifying six-diamond suggestion: It would imply, descriptively, the possibility of ruffing an opening diamond lead, and would no doubt discourage North-South from bidding a grand slam and perhaps even a small slam. One might call this a pre-emptive bluff defensive cue-bid, a unique contribution to bridge theory.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	I	B	G	E	S	I	E	A	M	O
A	S	D	F	L	A	T	E	N	R	O
S	O	R	A	R	T	I	R	I	S	T
T	E	L	E	T	R	U	R	A	N	C
H	E	L	L	A	T	U	R	A	N	C
E	Y	C	U	T	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y
Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y
U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U
U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U
U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U
U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U	Y	U

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



"IF I EVER GET MARRIED, MOM, I'M GONNA LET YOU TAKE IT EASY WHILE MY WIFE DOES THE WORK!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YORFE

VENAK

YAXLAG

ENBOAM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A IN THE

(Answers on page 2)

Today's ADAGE ERINE PRIVIS NYTOPIC

Yesterday's Answer: Men look harder at girls who look this way—YASMIN

BOOKS

MEMOIRS, 1885-1967

By André Maurois. Translated from the French by Lindley Harper and Row. 439 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

TO THE great number of Americans who bought and read his biographies and other books, André Maurois must have seemed the quintessential French writer: stylish, rational, aphoristic, balanced, without excesses, humane and without genuine. One could believe in the man behind the prose or at least that the prose was the man. Judging by this memoir, they were right. Maurois, who died in 1967 at age 82, was all the things mentioned. In fact, too much so. The two qualities that best describe him are kindness and amiability.

"You lack aggressiveness," a friend once said to him, and the author admitted cheerfully that he was right: "Few men are less partisan in spirit than I."

Such a man learned, informed, precisely articulate, must have made a comfortable companion, an admirable friend, a perfect citizen. But in an autobiography, these virtues make for blandness. The evenness of tone, the lack of bite detract from the sharpness of the portrait. Then again, Maurois probably never published an ugly sentence in his life, never an awkward phrase, a rough or ill-turned sequence, an inept analogy. Certainly he does not in Denver Lindley's creamy, smooth translation. It is a trait that will please everyone with a respect for the written tongue.

But the result is that a fine though constant film of words intercedes between reader and writer. The word imperceptibly takes the place of experience. The growing estrangement between Maurois and his beautiful young wife, his election to membership in the Académie Française, the fall of France, his lecture tours of the United States—experiences so different in significance and in the way they touched him—are all presented with that same polished

respect for the written tongue.

The memoirs, part of

have been published pre-

make one thing perfectly.

He had an old-fashioned

unqualified love for Fran-

was a kind of unofficial

French ways to Anglo-

Such a man, learned, informed,

precisely articulate, must

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friend, a perfect citizen.

In the end, he got to know a

new set of important people

in the United States

in England. Invited to

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Heritage Eliminated After Loss to Valiant

Gretel Beats France; Takes 2-0 Cup Lead

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 24 (UPI)—Gretel II of Australia came from behind in a see-saw battle with France today to gain its second straight victory in the best-of-seven series to name a challenger for the America's Cup.

Gretel II, owned by Sir Frank Packer and skippered by 37-year-old Jim Hardy, led at the first mark by 1:14, lost that lead as France's new skipper, Pierre Delfour, outmanned Hardy and led at the next two marks by eight and 17 seconds and then won the race with an excellent fourth leg to windward which gave Gretel II a 1:04 lead. The final margin was 1:32.

On a nearby course in Rhode Island Sound, Intrepid today eliminated Heritage from the U.S. final trials with a 7:28 victory.

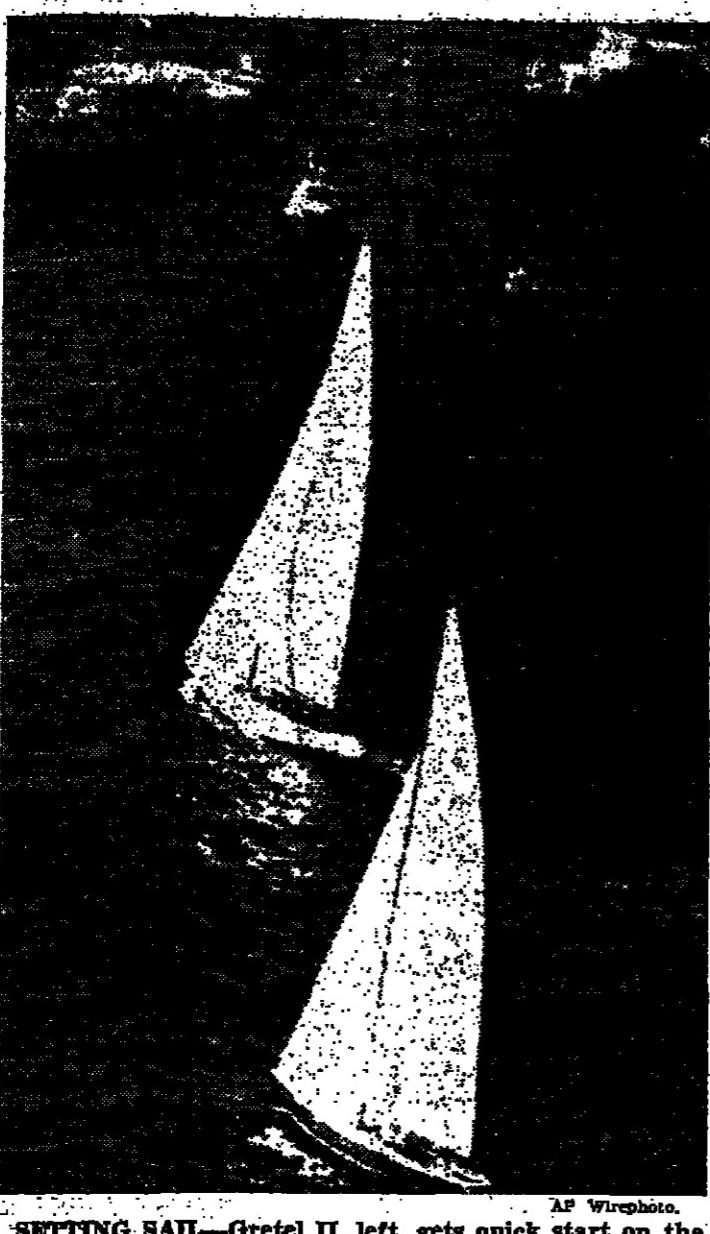
It was the fourth victory in five races for Bill Ficker's Intrepid, and the fourth loss in five tries for Charlie Morgan, who built and skippered Heritage. Now Intrepid will fight it out with Valiant, skippered by Bill McCullough, for the right to defend the Cup starting Sept. 15 against the France-Gretel II winner. Valiant also has won four of five and did not race today.

Start of the Gretel II-France race was delayed almost two hours by lack of wind, but then began in satisfactory eight-knot west-southwest breeze. Gretel II crossed the starting line first by three seconds, and built that to a 1:14 lead at the first mark of the six-leg, 24.5-mile race.

Defour, who replaced 37-year-old Louis Noverraz of Switzerland as France's skipper after Gretel beat France Friday on a tactical error by Noverraz, found better winds and slipped into the lead for the next two legs.

But Gretel won a tacking duel to regain the lead by several hundred yards, or 1:04, at the fourth mark and 53 seconds at the fifth, then built that up on the final leg.

Both skippers had said they would ask for a lay day (no race) for tomorrow. The third



SETTING SAIL—Gretel II, left, gets quick start on the way to defeating France in America's Cup race yesterday.

race in the series was scheduled Wednesday.

Intrepid and Valiant are scheduled to sail against each other tomorrow in their head-to-head battle for the designation as defender.

1968 Cup winner against Gretel I, also started in the final U.S. trial this year but was dismissed after losing to each of the others.

The official times for the second race of the Australia-France sail-off Monday:

First—France-Australia led France by one minute, 14 seconds.

Second—France led Australia by eight seconds.

Third—France led Australia by 17 seconds.

Fourth—Australia led France by one minute, four seconds.

Fifth—Australia led France by 53 seconds.

At the finish Australia led France by one minute, 32 seconds.

Most observers, including the Aussies, thought 57-year-old Louis Noverraz and his No. 1 crew had sailed France magnificently in Friday's 24.2-mile opener. They noted that it had been a marathon battle in light, fluky air. That France had led at all five turning marks, and that a weird loss of breeze had cost the French 12-meter her lead on the final leg and sent her to a six and one-half minute defeat.

"We lucked into the victory," one of the Aussie crewmen said yesterday. "We thought those guys on France were tremendous. We're glad we don't have to race them again tomorrow."

Bruno Bich, spokesman for the French syndicate headed by his father, Baron Marcel Bich, defended the switch in crews as entirely logical.

"Prixmen are very individualistic," the younger Bich said. "You cannot just move them from one crew to another. Crew No. 1 has worked well with Noverraz. Crew No. 2 has worked well with Poppie Delfour."

Pierre (Poppie) Delfour, a 34-year-old 605-class champion, resigned from the French team two weeks ago in what Bich called "a disagreement over how to prepare."

Saturday morning, Bich said the alternate skipper at his hotel here.

"We asked him to come back," Bruno Bich said. "He told us he would do it. He told us, 'I race for you on Monday!'"

Race results:

1968 CUP WINNER AGAINST GRETEL I

1. Brian Johnson, 1:14.10; 2. John Heeck, 1:15.21; 3. Mike Weston, 1:15.34.

1968 CUP WINNER AGAINST GRETEL II

1. Brian Johnson, 1:14.10; 2. Mike Weston, 1:15.21; 3. John Heeck, 1:15.34.

1968 CUP WINNER AGAINST FRANCE

1. Brian Johnson, 1:14.10; 2. Mike Weston, 1:15.21; 3. John Heeck, 1:15.34.

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Art Buchwald

Separate but Equal

LOS ANGELES—Many communities are concerned about the separation of church and state, but Los Angeles has a much more serious problem . . . and that is the separation of tin cans and

garbage. When the city council passed a law that said Angelinos have to classify their refuse and garbage was to be put out on one day and bottles and tin cans on another, everyone squawked from the mayor on down. And when the council passed a law that anyone who didn't segregate his garbage would be liable to a \$300 fine and six months in jail, the cries of anguish echoed from the hills of Hollywood to the streets of San Pedro.

I didn't realize how serious the issue was until I started talking to friends in Hollywood who were against separate-equal containers for garbage.

Alan Sherman, the folk singer, was disturbed by the logic of it all and told me, "Once you classify garbage, it's no longer garbage. The reason you call it garbage is that it is unclassified. Otherwise it becomes lettuce leaves, water-melon rinds, eggshells, clamshells, and orange peels. We need filing cabinets instead of garbage pails to do the job properly."

Bill Dana, the comedian, was even more disturbed. "I've never been good about separating garbage, even as a kid, and I was sure I would wind up in jail when the council passed the law. I could just see myself in a cell and a guy saying to me, 'What



Buchwald

are you in for?' to which I'd have to reply, 'They found a broken Pepsi bottle in my garbage leaves or my neighbor's kid tossed a Crackerjack box in with my TV dinner.'

"How did the council plan on penalizing the people?" I asked.

"No one is quite sure because the council rescinded the law the next day," Mr. Sherman said, "but I have a friend in City Hall and he said it would have worked something like this: If you threw an anchovy can into your garbage it would be considered a misdemeanor. A Campbell's tomato soup can would have meant a felony, and for a Dole's pineapple juice large-economy-size can they would have sent you to the gas chamber."

Mr. Dana told me the thing about garbage in Los Angeles is that it attracts flies, and Los Angeles citizens have been urged to spray their garbage before putting it out.

"We have a saying in Los Angeles, he told me. 'A family that sprays together stays together.'

Mr. Sherman contributed this: One of the reasons people here have been less vociferous about the city council's doings in regard to garbage is that everyone is afraid to complain because the council might put into effect an alternate plan, known as Plan B.

The implementation of Plan B would mean that you could only dispose of garbage which began with the letter of the day. For example, on Monday the sanitation department would only collect things starting with "M," such as muskmeon, mint leaves, macaroni, myrrh, and melba toast. On Tuesday, you could only throw out tea bags, tomatoes, truffles, tripe, and tarts.

Mr. Dana said, "Plan B is unfair because only German-born people can throw out zwieback on Saturdays."

"What happens to the segregated garbage and tin cans?" I asked my friends.

"They take them to Arizona on freight trains," Mr. Sherman said, "and mix them all up together."

I wanted to talk longer, but my friends had to go home and classify their garbage for the next day.

Mr. Dana was very philosophical about it. "Well, at least it keeps you from watching television."

More Tourists in Spain

MADRID, Aug. 24 (AP)—A total of 12,222,462 tourists visited Spain during the first seven months of this year, a 9.1 percent increase over the same period of 1969, according to Spanish Information and Tourism Minister Alfredo Sanchez Bella. In July the number of visitors amounted to 4,205,426, an increase of 11.2 percent over the same month last year.

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TO MY MIND—Today is a sad day: am you and you are me. Blame . . .

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Business Opportunities

Friday Education Directory

Automobile Market

Saturday Executive Opportunities

Business Opportunities

Real Estate

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